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RUBENZNOYE Chemical Factory.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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UERDINGEN, specialized in stabilizers (or propellants). This was the only factory in Germany working in this field. The main substances with which this plant was concerned were- 25X1

Ethyl chloroformate
Centralite
Diphenylurethane
Akardit
Mollit 41

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This was known as the S.T. plant and employed 200 men. Associated with this plant were two others, the so-called X plant employing 120 men and working on diglycol and also the Z or D.I.P. plant producing dinitrodiphenylamine.

responsible for the operation of both the ST and Z plants was Dr. VIERCK.

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3. VIERCK was treated by the Russians as a war criminal, immediately removed and probably executed. This was thought to be a reprisal since VIERCK had discovered a communist cell in one of the labor camps adjoining UERDINGEN Works and several suspects had been executed.

III. TRAIN OF EVENTS AFTER THE CAPITULATION

4. At first the area was occupied by U.S. troops from 19th May 1945 and for about three months subsequently. After this the Russians arrived finding the plant intact. Russian personalities active at this time were:

Col HAYKING) Executive Heads
Col TSUSHKIN)

Lt Col REVOKATOFF - This officer was detailed to superivse KELLER.

TROYANOFF: A civilian official also visited, who was thought to be from the Russian Ministry of Pharmaecuticals

5. The action taken by the Russians before initiating dismantling was to take innumerable photographs and compile exhaustive notes on all details of the plants. Those made other intermediates, but the Russians working there were obviously mainly interested in the stabilizers as such. 25X1

6. Dismantling began early in 1946. In charge of the operation was a former Lt.-Col OKS, now a civilian, thought to be the son of a Russian General OKS. OKS was assisted by BRINCKMANN 25X1
Dismantling was completed by the beginning of October 1946 and the plant was skillfully packed. all the plants of the complex had been consigned to TAMBOV or RUBEZNOYE.

the plant had arrived in a damaged condition and some items appeared to be missing. 25X1

IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK ON COLOURS FOR FILMS

7. For further details of this assignment see below in the section dealing with assignments in RUBEZNOYE.

V. DEPORTATION TO RUSSIA 25X1

The arrangement was that each family was allotted a goods truck and their belongings were packed and dispatched by the Russians. The following is a list of the deportees

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1)	Dr FUCHS	Physicist
2)	Ing RANK	From the ROTTLEBEN HYDRIERWERK
3)	Dr WATKE	Head of the dyers department
4)	Dr CARO	D.I.P. plant Works Manager
5)	Prof RIECHE	Scientific Head of Research-Intermediate Products section
6)	BRINCKMANN	Works Engineer ST, X and DIP plants
7)	Dr SCHUSTER	DEUTSCHE HYDRIERWERK, ROTTLEBEN
8)	Dr G HAIL	Essence chemist (perfumes)
9)	Dr Wolfgang RICHTER	Research chemist
10)	Dr Adolf RICHTER	Water treatment chemist
11)	Dr LEHMANN	Fur dyeing specialist
12)	Dr OHLENDORF	Research chemist in dyes
13)	Dr MAIER-BODE	Insecticide specialist
14)	Dr HOFMANN	Research worker on dyestuffs
15)	Dr ENGELMANN	Plant Manager Chl,benzol and other plants at WOLFEN
16)	Dr THURM	Research chemist - dyestuffs
17)	Dr SCHULTZE	Intermediate products department
18)	Dr BRODERSEN	Research chemist in detergents and fixatives 25X1

9. The group was conveyed in lorries to a new block of flats. Although the Germans had elected two representatives to act as spokesmen for them the Russians did not recognize them and appointed RIECHE liaison officer.

VI. DUTIES OF THE GERMAN SCIENTISTS AT RUBEZNOYE

10. Generally speaking the German scientists worked as a group on dyes - vat dyeing, anthraquinone derivatives, fur dyeing, and on interpretation of data and instructions previously issued by I.G. and on improvements to existing processes.

KNUCHTELL worked on color films;
ENGELMANN was concerned with chlorinations;
SCHUSTER and RANK worked jointly on catalytic oxidation connected with the conversion of naphthalin to phthalic acid and on anthraquinone and B.naphthol processes;
MAIER-BODE worked on insecticides, having at his disposal a great wealth of documents. His work took him either to an institute in KIEV or VOROSCHILOVGRAD where he went and stayed for a few days; 25X1
LEHMANN was engaged in fur dyeing and at one point used hydrogen peroxide. This arrived from MOSCOW, the consignment being 15 litres. He was interested in stabilizing this with benzoic acid and called on RIECHE for assistance. the concentration of peroxide was about 3% during this work. 25X1

SPECIAL NOTE: During the period of dismantling of the plant in Germany the German scientists had been asked to prepare colours sufficient for a five-year production programme of colourfilms but on arrival this "peaceful" programme seemed to have been dropped.

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[redacted]

VIII. PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED AT RUBEZNOYE

12. [redacted] the following [redacted] production at RUBEZNOYE:- 25X1

Chlorbenzol
Nitrobenzol
Dinitrochlorbenzol (for sulphur black)
Benzoic acid
Nitrophenol
Aminophenol
Nitroanisole
Paranitrophenol
Oxy-ethyl aminophenol (A fine grain developer)
Phthallic anhydride
Anthraquinone - for vat dyes (under construction started in 1949, the plant conforming to modern German practice.)

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13. This anthraquinone plant was under development by a team from MOSCOW [redacted] Also there were produced B.oxynaphthoic acid and various napthols, acetoacetic esters, di-aniside and toluidine. There was also an oxygen plant together with an acid plant which had not been running for some time, and a CO_2 plant in which the gas was produced from limestone. There were two power plants under construction, one in the North

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and the other in the South Works.

IX. STATE OF RUSSIAN CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

14. While Russian chemical personnel were well grounded in theory they seemed to lack experience with proper apparatus, but were, however, teachable. They did not seem to be able to maintain apparatus and 25X1 the arrival of "spectra scopic" apparatus from Germany which rapidly deteriorated because it was placed in a laboratory where it was exposed to acid fumes. There were marked shortages in apparatus of all kinds and of reagents, and the quality of such things as chemical balances, glassware, was very inferior. The German group was forced to make its own indicators.

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15. the general level of proficiency in the industry seemed to approximate to that of Germany in about 1910 the example of a primitive means of reducing preassure in a line by hand methods which would have been covered by a reducing valve in Germany with the implication (very difficult to believe) that the Russians did not have any reducing valves.

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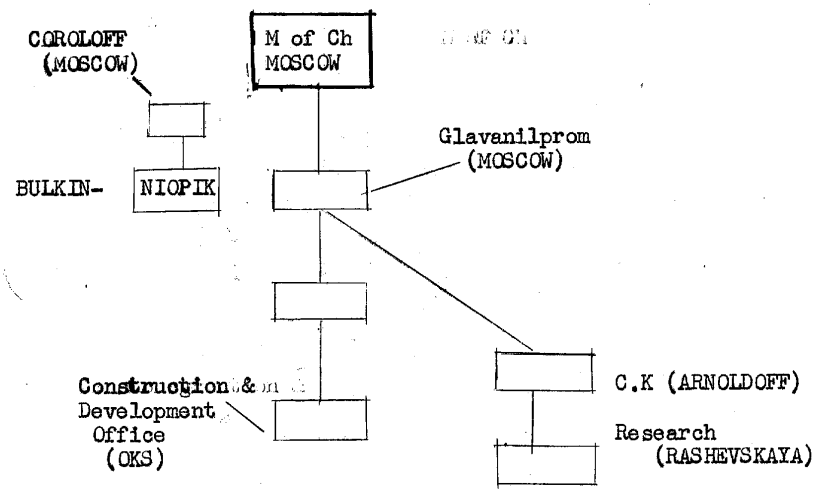
16. the factories employed 6,000, which was about three times the complement which would be used in an equivalent German factory.

17. In addition to the above there were some Russian specialist such as TSUSHKIN, who had appeared at WOLFEN a film specialist; also Major MUSICH or MUSITS, a leader of a detergents group working in MOSCOW who occasionally visited RUBEZNOYE and worked with BRODERSEN; ARNOLDOV, a chemical engineer production manager in the factories; RASHEVSKAYA, wife of head of the Research Department; BUBIRAKOV, chemical engineer, planning and development engineer.

X. RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORDER OF BATTLE

18. Both the North and South factory at RUBEZNOYE, the former of which the ROTE FAHNE WERKE, were operated by Glavanilprom. 25X1 Also there was an organization known as NIOPIK of which the laboratory in the South Works at which the Germans functioned was a unit. This was known as the VOROSHILOV Laboratory. Further to BULKIN and TROYANOV mentioned above there was a third manager, RHEINFAHRT, who was senior to both of these.

19. The NIOPIK organization was independent of the factory organizatio and could be regarded as headquarters troops. It was responsible to Prof. CAROLOFF in MOSCOW.



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